House, on Wednesday evening. Mr. Dixie has intro-duced a travestic of Henry Irving, with a song, and this affords great amusement.

A'new piece, entitled " A Cold Day when We get Left," ras produced at the Fourteenth Street Theatre, last ight. It is called "a musical conglomeration in three ets." Messrs. Frank Girard, Charles Burke, Frank W. s and other performers appeared in it. Professor mwell gives his entertainment each Sunday evening its house. The Carleton Opera Company will per-a here next week.

Mr. Goodwin appeared at the Grand Opera House last night in "Confusion" and "Those Bells." Mr. Jaques Kruger appeared at Niblo's Garden in "Dreams." Agnes Booth appeared at the People's Theatre in "The Wages

WALKS AND TALKS IN THE CITY.

Judge Duffy says the fight against him in the Tammany General Committee has been begun by fellow committee-men who tried to control his decisions in behalf of young ruffians and some big ones, but who tried in vain. He also says they will fall in their effort to oust him. On the other hand it is asserted that Dufty's chief opponent is Fire Commissioner Richard Croker who put up a man to run against Dufty at the primaries, promising to sustain but is a contact before the committee.

developments of the way in which minor officials in the developments of the way in which minor officials in the flower courts are compelled to share their salaries with the "court heelers." The latter are, I am told, about the principal officers of these courts, not only in presumption, but in income. I am told that there will be shortly forthcoming further

Whenever the Tammany Society has been changed it Whenever the Tammany Society has been changed it has always been the result of a revolt against the corruption or , the incapacity of the Tammany Hall General Committee. The movement invariably comes from the inside and is always the result of a conspiracy, not criminal, among the members of the Tammany Society. Such a conspiracy is on foot now. Of course the conspirators deny it. A member of the Tammany Society may join the County Demogracy, as many of them have done to the County Democracy, as many of them have done re-cently, and yet may vote for the sachems who control and who lease Tammany Hall to the successful party. and who lease Tammany Hall to the several The outsiders invariably want Tammany Hall for several reasons, stated in the order of their importance: I, For reasons, stated in the order of their impurtance: I, For the convenience of meeting: II, For the prestige of the old organization: III, Because four fifths of the 80,000 adherents of Fammany invariably follow the Tammany leaders no matter who they may be. The other one-fifth becomes the opposition faction. The party previously in opposition joins the new Tammany organization and makes up the deficiency. Then the new party in possession which is called "The reform party" grows gradually corrupt, and decent, citizens join the later organized opposition to oust them. This is the way routine quainess with Tammany is conducted.

A lawyer who has had long connection with city litiga tion said to me yesterday: "I noticed your allusion to the case of the city against Kellum, which Corporation-Counsel Whitney won in 1876 or 7. One of the prettiest pieces of expert testimony ever given in court went on the record in that case. The defence set up by Mr. Whit-ney was that the whole Court House job was a fraud, and ney was that the whole court House job was a Fraud, and that while it cost \$8,000,000. it ought to have cost scarcely one-fourth of that. To prove this was a Her-culean task. Whitney engaged an architect, who was set at work to ascertain what the building ought to have cost. He began with the ground, remeasured the excava-tion, ascertained the ruling price for work of that kind at the time it was performed, measured up the walls, plastering, brick work, and ascertained the cost at ruling rices; continued in this manner from cellar to garret

INCENDIARY TALK SHOULD BE STOPPED.

From The Boston Journal.

The increasing boldness and deadliness of erimes of this sort, and the boastful and incendiary talk in certain circles in this country suggest the appropriateness of such legislation as that contained in the resolution offered by Senator Edimands. These wretches who are threatening dynamite are either serious, or they are endeavoring to secure notoriety by professing to be conspirators and assassins. If their plots are genuine, they should be made to suffer for them; and if they are not genuine, they should be taught the danger of their trifling. The recent attempt on the life of Phelan strengthens the suspicion that their murderous designs are not all talk.

A TERRIBLE ERA FOREBODED.

Professor Richard T. Ely of Johns Hopkins University.

If I tell you my housest opinion I must say frankly that I believe we are just beginning to enter on a terrible era in the world's history—an era of internal and domestic warfare such as has never been seen, and the end of which only the Almighty can foretell. What has just happened in England is a local manifestation of an international devil. I will not attempt to say what remedies should be adopted in England. I will simply say that under far more favorable circumstances Bismarck has tried repression with an iron hand, only to see his enemies daily grow in number and in strength. I believe love is stronger than hate.

PREVENTION BETTER THAN CURE.

PREVENTION BETTER THAN CURE.

From The Pailadelphia Times.

The great problem for England is not how she can catch the few dynamiteurs that are now giving her such trouble, but how she can so reform her laws and customs as to make such people impossible of existence. It is some inherent injustice in the system after all that evolves this class of destructionists, and that is the ground on; which British statesmen must work. This is no hint at any excuse for the crimes of yesterday. It is simply pointing out the way that England must follow if she expects to preserve her government or her government houses in the future. What England wants is prevention rather than cure of these crimes.

THE CIVILIZED WORLD BACKS ENGLAND. THE CIVILIZED WORLD BACKS ENGLAND.

From The Abbany Journal.

There has been prevalent the belief that English tyranny and injustice were to a large degree responsible for insurrection and outrage. Today the English Government will not only have the moral support of every civilized country in stamping out with iron heel society's enemies, other nations will regard her as their representative in whatever she may do, and will gladly cooperate in any endeavor.

MR. EDMUNDS'S BILL NOT STRICT ENOUGH.

MR. EDMUNDS'S BILL NOT STRICT ENOUGH.

From The Baltimore American.

Every precaution should be taken in its [dynamite's]
use. It should be guarded in its production; and at every step it should be guarded by holding its possessors or custodians to a penal responsibility. The public has a right to be protected not only against crimes premeditated, but also against criminal carelessness. An amendment to Senator Edmunds's bill appears to be needed.

AN AGENCY OF DEVILS, NOT MEN.

Pron The Utica Herald.

Dynamite is not a weapon of revolution; it is not the instrumentality of oppression seeking redress for political wrongs; it is the agency of devils who are without the fear of God and without regard for man. No cause which adopts such agencies has any claim to popular sympathy, or can be in any sense a movement tolerated under any form of civilization or any form of government.

LOOKING AFTER THE TREATY.

LOOKING AFTER THE TREATY.

Washington correspondence of The New-York World.

Sam Barlow, of New-York, has been here for some time looking after the Spanish Treaty. Instead of going at his work quietly through some ancient Senator, Mr Barlow has caused it to be amounced throughout Washington that he is at the head of a powerful syndicate of New-York capitalists who are interested in the success of the treaty. Of course he has not said this in so many words, but the news of his movements appears to be known to the humblest trafficker in the lobby. He is heralded throughout the length and breadth of Washington as the man who carries the bag of money in the Interests of the Spanish Treaty. Whether it is true or not, he has the reputation of being the cashier of the Spanish reaty.

THEY WERE UNANIMOUS. From The Philicaleiphia Press

men, said Carl Schura to an audience of
colonis, " are there really any differences be
I" and the crowd, as with a single voice, replied,
all was diffice."

A HANDSOME PRIVATE BALL.

MR. AND MRS. BRADLEY MARTIN'S GUESTS. THE HOUSE RICHLY DECORATED-A LARGE EXTEN-SION BUILT-SOME OF THOSE PRESENT.

The handsomest private ball given thus far this season took place last evening, when Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin entertained their friends at their house, No. 22 West Twentieth-st. About 400 guests were present. The house is of double width, being formed of two houses thrown together. The hall is decorated with deer heads, for masks and other trophies from Mr. Martin's estate, Bal McCann, Scotland. At the right is the library, filled with bric-a-brac and books, and in the rear of that are a sitting-room and a large, square dining-room. Noticeable in these rooms are some rare mantel ornaments of Dresden china, some costly porphry vases and a case of rare chinaware, mostly gathered in Europe in the last year. The large, square drawing-room at the left of the hall is finished in white and gold and handomely frescoed. Back of this is a small room with a large freplace. The musicians were stationed here, fourteen pieces under Lander and fourteen of the Hungarian Band. Just beyond is a winding stairway, and the walls are hung with rare old Spanish tapestry and embroidery.

are hung with rare old Spanish tapestry and embroidery.

Still further back is the billiard room.

From this three windows, reaching from floor to celling, and converted into doorways, led to the temporary extension, which was built for the supper room. It covered a space sixty-eight by twenty-five feet in the rear yard, and being several feet below the parlors, was reached by a broad flight of steps covered with rugs. The walls were covered with bright. ered with rugs. The walls were covered with bright Turkey-red cloth and the ceiling was decorated by Marcotte in imitation of blue sky and fleecy clouds.
An antique sideboard stood at one side of the room and
a long table was set in the centre, lavishly decorated with flowers, antique silver lamps and candelabra. Supper was served here continuously after midnight.

Open fires and brilliant chandellers and candelabra

made the rooms cheerful. Flanking the stairs leading to the supper-room were two antique torcheres. Two germans were danced, one in the front drawing-room and one in the dining-room; they were led by Lispenard Stewart and H. Le Grand Cannon. The favors consisted of small faffs of smoked pearl for the ladies, and of iridescentinsignia at-

Grand Caunon. The favors consisted of small fars of smoked pearl for the ladies, and of iridescentinsignia attached to broad sashes and fastened by small ornamental pins for the men. The floral favors were large clusters of rare pink roses tied with satin ribbon. a tiny white Java sparrow hovering over each one on a vibrating wire. These were for the ladies, and were placed on huge palm-leaf fans, four feet long, resting on stands of maiden-hair fern and ivy, the bamboo handles tied with pink satin ribbons and the background of holly. The bouquets were arranged with graduated shading. A smaller stand made somewhat similar to a music rack, held the boutonnière of white Japanese illies and illies-of-the-valley for the men.

The noral decorations were handsome, but not elaborate. In the blue reception room, where Mrs. Martin received her guests, was placed a tall pyramid of rare Gloire de Paris roses. Over the ten mirrors in the two drawing-rooms were garlands of pink roses of the La France. Golire de Paris and Mermet varieties, held by great bows of pink ribbon. Palms, ferns and other plants were placed in the corners and diming-room, and ivy and smilax draped the chandeliers. Several vases of rare flowers were placed in carved stands.

Mrs. Martin wore a trailing satin dress, made with a low-cut corsage. Her ornaments were diamonds, and she carried several bouquets of flowers. One was of pale plink roses and lilies-of-the-valley, with five little white birds perched on one corner.

Among the guests were Mrs. Maturin Livingston, Mr.

cost. He oegan with the ground, romeasured the excave thin, ascertained the rainey price for work of the activation of the company of the com

FAREWELLS TO EDMUND GOSSE.

A BREAKFAST AT THE BRUNSWICK-CLOSING HI LECTURES.

A number of Edmund Gosse's American friends gave him a farewell breakfast yesterday in the Hotel Brunswick. About thirty were present, among them George E. Waring, Edwin Booth, Julian Hawthorne, Brander Matthews, E. C. Stedman, Algernon S. Sullivan, Lawrence Barrett, Richard W. Gilder, George Parsons Lathrop, Roswell Smith, George Carey Eggleston, H. C. Bunner, William Winter, J. R. Osgood, H. H. Boyesen, Henry Holt, R. Swain Gifford, Lawrence Hut-Boyesen, Henry Hott, R. Swan under, Lee Land, ton, T. L. De Vinno, H. F. Marquand, R. U. Johnson, C. C. Buel, Will H. Low, John Burroughs, F. E. Boantingham, B. Van Wagensen, Stanford White, Augustus St. Gaudens, and Frank Stockton. Mr. Waring presided, with Mr. Gosse at his right, Mr. Stedman at his left and Mr. Stoddard opposite.

When eigars were lighted Mr. Waring made an appro-

priate farewell speech. Mr. Gosse, in reply, alluded in rateful terms to the uniform courtesy and kindness he and received in America. It was a great gratification to him that he had been able to meet so many of Ameri-ca's famous writers. He had spent interesting moments at Arlington listening to stories of the war from Ameri-ca's foremost historian, and at the homestead of the Quaker poet, where he was told the history of the strange Concord riots. He had found most entertainment in the society of the novelist who had opened the lattice win-dows of Louisiana and had flooded the world with sweet

society of the novelist who had opened the lattice windows of Louisiana and had flooded the world with sweet odors. Mr. Gosse made happy reference to Mr. Curtis, Mr. Warner and other American writers, and closed with an appreciative reference to the merits of American art and letters.

Edwin Booth paid a tribute to Mr. Gosse, and speeches were made by William Winter. George Cary Eggleston, Professor Boyesen, Julian Hawthorne, George P. Lathrop and E. C. Stedman.

The last of the series of lectures on English poetry, which Mr. Gosse has been delivering in this city, was given yesterday afternoon in the pariors of Mrs. Kingsland's residence, in Fifth-ave. The subject was "The Restoration," and it reviewed some of the personal characteristics and the poems of Waller, Denham, Oldham, Walsh, Dryden and others. The song-god of the Restoration, he said, it a polished and elegant delty, always to be found in the posture of a dancing-master, to whom form is a prize and matter a rejected offering. The seer had disappeared and the artiflicer took his place. Nor was the illusion dispelled until Burus dealt its death-blow in the decline of the Eighteenth century. Dryden's verses present the high-water mark of the age, but even he, with all his wit and graces, falls into the evils of the enforced rhyme. It made poetry a thing to be used only by great gentiemen in periwigs. Pope, without Dryden's genius, modified this evil. No one but he could have employed the burdensome style imposed by Waller to such excellent advantage. When he died, it was time to prepare for a peetic revolution.

SOCIAL INCIDENTS. A party of Brooklynites went yesterday to Iontreal to attend the Carnival. They will stay at the

Windsor Hotel and return on Friday night. Those who compose the party are Mr. and Mrs. Watson B. Dick-erman, Mr. and Mrs. William C. Sheldon, jr., Miss Lacey, diss Talmage, Arthur Hatch, George B. Crowell, Mis Sanger, Charles E. Bill, jr., Miss Benson, Miss Hunt, Miss Van Wyck, Miss Van Nostrand and Miss Haslehurst.

Van Wyck, Miss Van Nostrand and Miss Haslehurst.

Mrs. E. F. Cornell gave a large reception last evening at her home, No. 24 East Fifty-fifth-st. There were music and refreshments, Miss Cornell assisted in receiving. The guests present included Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey M. Depew, Mrs. William Kingshand, Mrs. Hegeman, Mr. and Mrs. John Irving, Mr. and Mrs. George Stetson, Mr. and Mrs. Abner Ely, Mr. and Mrs. Abner Ely, Mr. and Mrs. Abner Ley, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Chesebrough, Mr. and Mrs. Puray, Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Downing, Miss Jenning and Mr. and Mrs. McK. Smith.

Mrs. Butterfield, of No. 17 East Forty-eighth-st., gave a dinner party to twenty-five guests.

GAYETY AT MR. BREWSTER'S.

THE TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.1
WASHINGTON, Jun. 26 -The home of the Attorney. General held a brilliant company this evening on the ceasion of a reception and ball in honor of his daughter Mrs. R. W. Koons, of Philadelphia. At 11 o'clock the drawing rooms were crowded with guests. including many of the diplomatic corps. Cabinet familles, and prominent people in official society. The picture gallery was used as a ball room, Mrs. Brewster received in a superb toilet of cameo pink ottoman and brocade, with point lace and diamond ornaments. Mrs. brocade, with point lace and diamond ornaments, are,
Koons assisted wearing a train of white gros grain over
petitional of white embroidered satin, low corsage, with
oriental silver necklace and bouquet of white hyacinths. Mrs. Jerome Bonaparte's toilet was a trained
dress of silver blue brocade, with low corsage and
diamonds. The wife of Secretary Teller wore ruby
satin combined with pearl and ruby embossed volvet,
point lace and diamonds. The Secretary was with her
and at every turn was greeted with Good evening
Mr. Senator!"

and at every turn was greeted with Good evening Mr. Senator!"

The daughter of Secretary McCulloch, wore a lovely ball dress of white satin and taile. An equally pretty ball dress was that of Miss Foster, daughter of the Minister to Spain, who wore pale rose colored satin and tulle, with a fringe of pink morning glories at the bottom of the skirt, and about the low corsage. The wife of Lieutenant Greely wore pink gros grain, with corsage and panels of garnet velvet. The daughter of Justice Wood were white china crepe, and Mrs. George B. Loring's dress was cardinal satin. The wife of Representative Mitchell, of Connecticut, wore the palest blue satin and diamond ornaments.

An elaborate supper was served, and dancing was continued till a late hour.

DENOUNCING THE SILVER COINAGE ACT

IBT TELEGRAPH TO THE TAISUNE! Boston, Jan. 26.-Edward Atkinson says: "The present act whereby the Treasurer is forced to purchase silver bullion and to coin it into dollars of full purchase silver bullion and to coin it into dollars of full legal tender, which are worth only about \$4 cents by the gold standard to which all our monetary transac-tions are adjusted, is a fraud upon the public and is one of the chief elements which prevent the restoration of activity and prosperity in almost all departments of business. It is objectionable alike to the mono-metal-list, who helds to a single and that the gold standard, and to the bi-metallist, who helds to the double standard. and to the bi-metallist, who holds to the double standard, and to the bi-metallist, who holds to the double standard of gold and sliver. It is submitted to and the coinage is continued because of the impudent demands of Senators and Representatives from the so-called sliver producing States. These demands have not been resisted owing to the political cowardice of both parties. The difficulties the political cowardice of both parties. The difficulties which have begun to appear between Boston and New-York banks are only the beginning. They will become more intense and nore dangerous month by month, until the gold standard is lost and the country is thrown upon the single silver standard based upon a dollar of light weight and uncertain value. The contraction of credits, disturbance of values, lack of employment, destitution and want in the midst of abundance which may ensuunder such circumstances will be greater than this country has yet seen. There is yet time to remedy the wrong by the suspension of this coinage, and there will be time even if action is deferred until the meating of the next Congress. I am therefore glad that the banks are becoming disturbed in their business, and I hope it will continue antil the public is aroused to remedy this abuse of the public credit tolerated by Congress."

JEFF DAVIS AND STATE RIGHTS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 .- A controversy has been erried on recently in The National Republican between Dr. A. Y. P. Garnett, who was Jefferson Davis's physician during the war, and Mr. Hidell, who, during the same period, held the office of private, secretary to Alexander Stephens, touching the adherence or non-adherence of Mr. Davis during the war to the doctrine of States rights. Mr. Hidell stated that all of Mr. Davis's Cabinet officers, as well as Mr. Stephens, distrusted the sincerity of Mr. Davis's adher-onee to the doctrine of States rights.

ence to the doctrine of States rights.

Dr. Garnett has obtained a letter from Jefferson Davis in which the latter alludes to the effort of Dr. Garnett and others to persuade him to send troops into Kentneky to aid the party in favor of secession, and declares that his refusal was due to his respect for the rights of the States.

Mr. Pavis adds:

"My answer, as correctly stated by you, shows that my decision was not based on expediency, and however reluctant I may have been to reject the advice of your self and other friends, in whose judgment and sincerity I had implicit confidence, I would not for the considerations involved, disregard the limitations of our constitution and violate the cardinal principle which had been the guiding star of my political life."

AN ASTOUNDING DISCOVERY.

To the Editor of The fribune. SIR: It was to be expected that a change in the rule, would develop some queer specimens of political humanity. But the writer who said that it is always the unexpected which happens, never had better proof of his assertion than in the discovery by a TRIBUNE re-porter of a Democrat who is not a candidate for office. and who preciains that he cannot afford to take office, even though a Cabinet position should be tendered him. Don M. Dickinson, the most prominent Democratic leader in Michigan. Mr. Dickinson was a recent visitor leader in Michigan. Mr. Dickinson was a recent visitor to Mr. Cleveland, who intimated that he intended to give a bureau position to Wiscousin or Michigan. The blushing Dickinson having "protested," the country will await with anxiety the response from the modest Vilas, of Wiscousin. If both of these Northwestern statesmen should be of the same mind what a horrible fix Mr. Cleveland will be in, to be sure. By way of compensation to the country, however, some enterprising showman might secure the handsome Dickinson for a curlosity of Democracy, and if Vilas should prove "a ditto" they would equal the Siamese Twins as attractions for a Bowery Museum.

New York, Jan. 26, 1885.

ROAST PIGS IN SEXTON'S BILLIARD ROOM. Standing on their hind legs at opposite corners of a table on which was spread a feast, with which the opening of William Sexton's billiard-room at No. 1,292 opening of William Sexton's billiard-room at No. 1,292
Broadway was celebrated hast night, were two roast pigs, rigged out in evening dress. Their heads were decorated with "plug hats. In their mouths were cigars. One represented Sexton and the other Tranor. At 11 o'clock they were stripped. "Sexton's legs were appropriated by himself, Maurice Daly, "Joe" Dion, and Frey, the pool player. "Trainor's legs were devoured by himself, Knight, Sutton and Malone, three pool-players. The handsome room was crowded with politicians and sporting men. There was an incessant popping of corks and clinking of balls. Daly, Dion, and Sexton crossed cues during the evening. Frey, Malone, Knight and Sutton pocketed all the balls with an ease that made the amateurs who were present get as close to the wall as possible. get as close to the wall as possible.

GOD BE WITH US-EXCEPT THE COOK.

From The Brunawick (Ga.) Appeal.

The cabin of the ill-fated German bark Cosmo, which foundered on Wolf Island last week, came ashore on St. Simon's beach about half way between St. Simon's flight Station and Retreat last Friday. On a beam on one side of the cabin, in large bilack German text is the name Cosmo. On the inside of the cabin on top is the motto, "Gott mit una" (God be with us). Directly under the motto is in pencil, painty written. top is the motto, "Gott init uns" (God be with us).

Directly under the motte is, in pencil, plainly written,

"Except the cook." Evidently upon some voyage during
the existence of this bark some poor unfortunate cook
had called down upon his devoted head the displeasure
of the inmates of this cabin.

SECRETARY CHANDLER DEFIED.

SECKETARY CHANDLER DEFIED.

Washington correspondence of The Syringited Republican.
Secretary Chandler's present quarrel with
Admiral English for entertaining the ladies of his family
and other women on the Bagship Lancaster, at Nice, is
partly due to their misunderstanding here when English
was chief of the Equipment Bureau. Chandler is also
angry because English has set at naught his orders that
none of the wives of maval officers shall go to foreign
ports in which their husbands' vessels are lying. This
order is abominated in the Navy, and English seems not
only to have set it at defiance, but to have openly boast
ed of it.

WHY COL. FRED GRANT DECLINED.

Yesterday the President received a commu-nication from Mr. Grant, politicly declining the appoint-ment has assistant quariermaster. Two reasons are given for the declination of the offer by Mr. Grant. It is said that he does not wish to be put back in the army in advance of his father, General Grant. The other reason is that he is heavily in debt, and to go back into the army would prevent him from working his way out.

AND THE POLICE DON'T INTERPERE.

From The Atlanta Constitution.

The Hon. John Barieycorn is still hitting the Hon. John
Longichow Sullivan of Boston below the boit.

A little four-year-old while coming down stairs this morning, was cautioned by his fond mamma not to lose his balance. "And where would my balance go to," he queried, " if I should lose it?" "No, George," she said, in response to his questien, "it is not true that a string of now belt buckles in a shop window would make any woman lose a train; but," she added musingly, "sometimes she might have to run just a little in order to catch on, or not get left."

THE DYNAMITE EXPLOSIONS.

(Continued from First Page.) there is no proof that their course has exceeded talk. There is nothing to show that the money raised here has been used for the manufacture of dynamite in this country and sent to Eugland for English explosions. There is, indeed, nothing to show that such money was ever sent abroad to help the dynamiteurs in other countries. Rossa and his followers may be willing to be considered the head and front of the dynamite business by the Irish sympathizers in this country and to receive subscriptions for the work if, at the same time, they run no risk of being held to answer for their talk. No, as I said, there is no action for this Government to take at present."

THE MANUFACTURE OF DYNAMITE. A BILL INTRODUCED IN THE STATE SENATE REGU-

LATING ITS SALE.

ALBANY, Jan. 26.—In the Senate this evening Mr. Gilbert introduced the following bill to regulate the manufacture and sale of dynamite:

Albany, Jan. 26.—In the Senate this evening Mr. Gilbert introduced the following bill to regulate the manufacture and sale of dynamite:

Any person who shall make, manufacture, compound, buy or sell, or otherwise procure or dispose of or bring within the limits of this State any nitro or chlorate explosive compound enumerated in schedule "A" with intent to use the same or that the same may be used for injury to or the destruction of life or property in any place whatsoever shall be deemed guilty of felony and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of not less than —— years nor more than —— years in the discretion of the court.

Section 2.—Any person adding, abetting, compounding, buying, selling, procuring, disposing of, storing, removing or transporting any mitro or chlorate explosive compound, either by furnishing materials or ingredients, assisting by skill, means or labor or by acting as agent for the principal or in any manner acting as accessory before the fact, knowing or having reason to believe that the same is intended to be used by any person conviction shall be subject to the same punishment as above prescribed.

Section 3.—Any person centributing or soliciting money or other property for the manufacture, sale, transportation or use of said explosive compounds, knowing or having reason to believe that the same is intended to be used for any unlawful destruction of life or property shall be deemed guilty of a felony and shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than —— years nor more than —— years.

Section 4.—No person shall make, manufacture, compound, buy, sell, procure, dispose of, store, keep, remove or transport by means of any public or private conveysance over land or water any nitro or chlorate explosive compound to any purpose whatever without a written of the conveysance over land or water any nitro or chlorate explosive compound is to be used. The officer authorized by this act shall not issue such permit shall keep a record of the name and residence of

HARRI-BURG, Jan. 26 .- In the House of Repre sentatives this evening resolutions were offered by Messrs. Scott, of Philadelphia, and Elkin, of Indiana, in regard to the dynamite explosions in London, the former expressing detestation of such monstrous attempts to destroy life and property; and the latter commending the Edmunds bill. Both resolutions were referred to the Federal Re-lations Committee without debate.

SOCIALISTS ON THE EXPLOSIONS. BALTIMORE, Jan. 26.—The Baltimore Sun of to-day says: "A prominent member of the Baltimore Group of Internationalists, who are avowed

anarchists, deprecated the occurrence. 'The thing was foolishly arranged, he said. 'It was useless and wrong to blow up the buildings at a time when the very people they wanted to destroy were not in the buildings, and, besides, to endanger and pos-sibly kill innocent people without accomplishing the good desired is apt to produce a reaction against such work. If the Lords had been in the house, the men who crush and oppress the poor and are their natural foes, and they had been killed, then the possible death of some innocent people would have been deplored by us, of course, but of course we would have felt satisfied with the work. Bu as it was, it was to be deplored. As for laws against the dynamiteurs on the part of this government think they would be entirely useless.'

"Frederick Scheidt, a socialist, said: 'All socialists regret the act and abhor anything like There is just where we differ from John Mo and the Internationalists. No man has the right to kill another man under the guise of Socialism, and kill another man under the guise of Socialism, and we distinctly repudiate any such action. We believe that the present order of things is wrong, but no such dastardly action can ever correct it. If ever circumstances so shape themselves that we must strike for our rights we must fight as well as any of them, but the time for that is not yet. Nothing can justify Saturday's conduct of those dynamite fiends. As for any law on the subject, such as Edmunds's proposition, that is none of the government's business so long as it is not attacked.'"

JOHN BOYLE O'REILLY'S DEFENCE. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNG.

BOSTON, Jan. 26 .- The Pilot, the Catholic organ edited by John Boyle O'Reilty, will to-morrow speak apologetically for the Irish dynamiteurs. It

Speak approperically for the Arish dynamics, says:

This is the first time that the tremendous power which modern science has placed in the hands of the masses has assailed governmental institutions with terrible force. All other dynamite, or explosive attacks have been against individuals. But here we have the blow struck against the highest signs of authority; the fearful engine exploded in the very chamters of council and guard. It is clear the desperate men who are guilty of the explosion of Saturday were desirous to spars, so far as they could, in their dreadful work, the lives of human beings. That the explosions were intended as a warning voice is obvious from the selection of places—the Tower of London, the symbol of English strength, antiquity and pride; the House of Commons and Westminster Hall, the sacred and famous rooms of the National councils. The world cries out indignantly against the destroyers, the passionate rebels against injustice, who would reduce all order to chaos in their furious impatience. But the world should at the same time appeal to the oppressor to lighten his hand, to remember that the harvest of wrong is desolution.

THE GOSPEL OF DYNAMITE;

THE GOSPEL OF DYNAMITE; AN ADDRESS BY THE REV. J. R. THOMPSON IN HIS BROOKLYN CHURCH.

The people who went to hear the Rev. J. R. Thompson talk about dynamite last night at Grace Methodist Episcopal Chuch in Brooklyn didn't look as if they had ever seen or handled any of it. They listened attentively to his comparisons of the operations of dynamite and the Gospel and they sometimes applauded softly. "There's a flaw somewhere," he told them, and all looked as if they believed him when he said that the aristocracies of the world had always been its worst enemies. He didn't believe in the wealth theory which says that wealth gives lelsure, leisure gives knowledge, knowledge science and liberty, and science and liberty, progress. His observations ran in this line: wealth, leisure, luxury,

science and liberty, progress. His observations ran in this line: wealth, leisure, luxury, demoralization. He didn't believe in severity of punishment. Heavy penalities long post-poned didn't prevent crime as fully as minor penalities executed with celerity.

"Socialists as architects," he continued, "have bad material out of which to construct a new social edifice if they think they can built a new structure they must send of and get Jupiter to make a new race of men." He didn't believe in dividing property. Quacks believed in it. To do it was to put a premium on idleness. "The aim of the Gospel is the rectification of all the disorders of the world," the lecturer continued. "We chiefly need holiness, not land. Did Jesus say study sociology, biology, etc. he said repent. Did he say eat certain things! He said repent. Did he say eat certain things! He said repent. Jesus says perfect laws through perfect men; man says perfect men through perfect laws. The Gospel says character; dynamite says condition. Gospel says character; dynamite says condition. Gospel says what man is makes him; dynamite says what man has makes him. Gospel says we must says ince; dynamite says what man has makes him. Gospel says we must says ince; dynamite says what man has makes him. Gospel says we must says ince if the world by love; dynamite says we must says ince the world by love; dynamite says we must says the her Protestant Church on Irish soliand each shall say to the other, 'It is nobler in a strong being to die on a cross than to reign on a throne,' then the land question will besettled."

THE COREAN INSURRECTION. ASSASSINATION OF MIN YONG IK-GENERAL FOOTE HOLDING THE FORT.

PROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]
CHI-MUL-PO, Corea, Dec. 19.—A steamer arrived at Nagasaki on the 18th, bringing the news of trou-ble in Seoul, the capital of Corea, whereupon Admiral Davis gave orders for the Trenton to proceed to this

port without delay. The vessel met with a terrible gale when twenty hours out and was three days making the passage. General Foote sent a dispatch giving a brief account of the troubles. On the night of December 4, Hang Yong Sik, one of the late embassy to the United States, gave a dinner after the ceremonies of opening the post office. Min Yong Ik, late Minister to the United States, was present as a guest. During the dinner a message was given to Min that somebody wanted to see him at the door. He went outside and was attacked by a number of men with swords, terribly out and left for dead. This, it seems, was the beginning of an attempted revolution. Immediately a party of the conspirators rushed to the Palace and informed the King and got him to leave for a place of safety. They thus gained possession of the Palace. They then sent out by the King's messenger, using his plate and seal, to six high officers of the Government, calling them to the Palace ostensibly by order of the King. They were all six put to death. The King sent to the Japanese Minister asking him to come to his

assistance.

He responded, bringing his guard of 180 soldiers with him. On the 5th the King returned to the palace and found it in the possession of the revolutionists, great crowds in the streets, and much excitement. On the 6th, thi nese soldiers went to the palace and attempted to gain admittance. They were assisted by the Corean soldiers. Fighting soon began, and the Japanese were forced to retire, but not until they had killed a number of the Chinese and Coreans, who were between 4,000 and 5,000 strong.

Chinese and Coroans, who were between 4,000 and 5,000 strong.

On the 7th instant there was indiscriminate slaughter of Japanese wherever found in the streets. Several public and private buildings were burned, and a howling mob had control of the city. The English and German ministers left for Chi-mul-po, twenty-seven miles away. General Foote, the United States Minister, remained at the embassy at the earnest solicitation of the King. The Japanese troops left the city on the 7th, taking all their people with them. They had to fight their way out of the city and break dewn the gates which had been closed against them. They are now quartered on shore at this place. A guard of United States marines left here on the merning of the 18th under command of Lieuterant Karmony, as a guard for the United States embassy and to act as an escort in case of necessary retreat.

The first day of the trouble all Europeans assembled at the United States Legation. There are new here the Trenton, United States flagship; the British gunboats Albatross and Espoir, and three Japanese ships. Other Japanese ships are expected to-morrow with troops. fighting will be done by the Japanese, and it looks much as though the Chinese would have to go. It may be the cause of war between Culma and Japan. Japan could certainly not pick out a better time.

OBITUARY.

COMMANDER GEORGE D. B. GLIDDEN. WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 .- The Navy Department is informed that Commander George D. B. Glidden, who was on sick leave, died at Cambridge, Mass., yester-

graduated from the Naval Academy in 1863, and in October of that year he was made an ensign. His first year of service was on the Seminole, of the West Gulf Blockading Squadron. He took part in the battle of Mobile Bay (August 5, 1864), and from 1865 to 1867 he served on the Wyoming, of the East Indiana Squadron. He became a master in 1866, a lleutenant in 1867, and a lleutenant-commander in 1868. From 1867 to 1869 he served with the Asiatic Squadron, to 1869 he served with the Asiatic Squadron, and in 1869 he was on duty at the Naval Academy. He served with the Tennessee in 1870 and 1871, with the Wachusett (of the European fleet) from 1872 to 1874, and with the Omaha (in the South Pacific) from 1875 to 1877. In 1878 he was on duty at the Boston Navy fard. Lately he served in Asiatic waters as commander of the Palos, from which he was detached last October. A few days ago he asked to be retired, but had not been ordered before the fettiring Board. His death promotes Lieutenant-Commander T. F. Jewell to be commander, and Lieutenant George C. M. Totten to be lieutenant-commander.

John H. Hazen, a retired iron merchant, died at Elizabeth, N. J., on Sunday. He was born at Peckskill in 1827 and came to this city when he was twenty years of age. He retired from business in 1865 owing to ill-health. During the Civil War his wife served as field-nurse with the Union Army, and in the draft riots of 1863 his life was threatened because of his well-known abolition sentiments. He was one of the oldest members of the Order of Odd Fellows. He leaves a wife, two sons and a daughter. His funeral will take place at Elizabeth to-day.

MONSIGNOR JULIAN BENOIT. FORT WAYNE, Ind., Jan. 26,-Monsignor

Julian Benoit, vicar-general of the Fort Wayne Diocese and member of the Papai household, diel this afternoon after a lingering illness of three months. He was af flieted with cancer of the throat, which was followed by blood peisoning. He came to Fort Wayne in 1840 and has resided here continually since.

TOO SMALL AN AUDIENCE FOR MR. SCHURZ.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 26 .- Carl Schurz's lecture was extensively advertised here, but the a dience was so small that he refused to speak. THE WEATHER REPORT.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNG.)

GOVERNMENT INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 .- For New-England, older, fair weather, westerly winds, rising barometer. For the Middle Atlantic States, the same, followed in southern portion by slight rise in temperature.

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

HOURS: Morning.	Night.
44:1-4 428:0' transmission	* 44
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AND THE PARTY AND ADDRESS OF THE	THE REPORT OF THE PARTY.

TRIBUNE OFFICE, Jan. 27-1 a. m .- The large area of low pressure which dominated the weather in the North Atlantic States for 48 hours, moved northeastward yesterday, the tract of high pressure having been forced terday, the tract of high pressure having been forced from Montana to Texas in the meanrime by another low area on the northwestern frontier. A cold wave simultaneously rolled down along the Lakes, making itself felt almost to the Gulf States. The movement of the total rometer here was slowly upward, Clear weather prevailed. The temperature ranged between 17° and 37°, the average (26%) being 114° higher than on the corresponding day last year and 10° lower than on Sunday. Fair, colder weather, followed by slowly rising temperature, may be expected to-day in this city and vicinity.

GENERAL GRANTS HEALTH IMPROVING. General Grant's condition is considerably improved, and yesterday and Sunday he received old proved, and yesterday and Sunday he received old friends and conversed with them without discomfort Ex-Senator Chaffee, who was one of his callers yesterday, said to a Trubune reporter last evening that the malady was evidently under control. Its peculiar form was three sharp points which formed inside the mouth, near the root of the tongue, whenever the General caught cold. They were extremely painful, and were aggravated by tobacco smoke. The General is devoting all his spare time to literary work. Beside the articles he has in hand, he contemplates writing his recollections of the period from the fall of Sumter to the close of his Presidential career, including the secret history of the affair with Andrew Johnson. The General has neither stenographer nor amanuents, and his work is therefore somewhat slow. Colonel F. D. Grant is assisting him as a copyist and in references.

A GIFTED AND VERSATILE PARROT.

A GIFTED AND VERSATILE PARROY.

Putnam Correspondence of The Norwich (Conn.) Bulletin.

The venerable Father Vygen owns a parrot is a linguist, musician, telephone operator, grumast and contortionist. The bird will speak Irish, Dateh, English and Efrench, and learn is lesson in any for them with remarkable facility. Music charms him. He frequently essays to sing, and reproduces so well the sound of the human voice that one can tell whose voice he imitates. His voice and humor are best generally in the morning. He mimies the domestic animals, canary bird, cat and rooster; whistles for the little poodle, and kindiv calls the Newfoundland dog by a pet Lame. The names of the household members are often on his tongue. His friendship is perpetually particular for a certain individual; and his lits of revenge, very violent in self-defence. He commands, exhorts hand denomnees as if endowed with human jintelligence; has a somewhat regular hour for retiring, manifesting his desire therefore by a screech of impationee.

The medictakes to advise 'children regarding the pro-

human intensesting his desire therefor by a screech of impationee.

He undertakes to advise children regarding the propriety of going to school, and using fa handkerchief when necessary. It the indolent young-ters were as assidnous in their supplication as this parrot, they would be bright scholars. Although he seemingly distinguishes where there is a fifterence of rank, he has very little reverence for the most distinguished in church or State, and naturally has no, human respect. At times he assumes a meditative mien, ospecially after serive and talkative scenes. He takes great delight in whistling the raise-up-the-curtain, and hurry-up-with-the-play-gamat, common in the opera houses and halls; agrarently knows good from evil, and is quick to declare that that quality exists in certain things. He puts a period to any current nonsense by his unperative "Stop!" appreciates the physiological benefit of a hearty laugh when in the proper mood; holds prolonged conversations by telephone and otherwise, and manifesis a love for the so-called almighty dollar on meet occasions. The bird is wonderful above his kind.

Measrs. Hill Brothers. Tailors, 3 Old Bond st., London, innounce the arrival of their Mr. Hoberts at the Fifth Avenue totel. All garments fitted here.

MARRIED.

FOSTER-MERRILL-At the Grand Avenue Presbyterian
A. Neison Hollined, D. D., Gilbert Beeckman Foster and
Laura, daughter of the late Gilman C. Morrill, of Douislans, Mo.

All notices of marriages must be indorsed with full name and address.

DIED.

ASPINWALL—On Saturday January 24, at her residence, No. 33 University-place, Anna Lloyd, wisow of the late William H. Aspinwall, and daughter of the late George Brock, of Brisish Penn. Puneral from Grace Church, Broadway and 10th-st., on Tuesday, 27th inst, at 10 o'clock a. m. It is requised that no flowers be some.

DIED. BHAI.F. On Monday, January 25, George W. Butta, printipal of Public School No. 3, of Jersey Chy, H. J., and Joseph Tour.
Pointive and friends are to vited to asterd to the Wednesday, the 28th at 2:50 p. m., from \$40 Granden

Wednesday, the Joseph January 24, William T., only son of A. H. Brummell, aged 32.
Sunoral services at his late residence, 141 Keapest, Brookiya E. D., on Tuesday afterneon, January 27, at 1 o'clock. Please omit flowers.

Please omit flowers.

COVEL—On Sunday, January 23, Emily Coval, relies of the Rav. Samuel Covol, of Troy Cenference, aged 82 years.

Faneral services as the residence of her son-in-law, J. G. Ludlow, Kearney, N. J., on Tuesday, January 37, 22, 12:30 m.

Train leaves foot of Chambers at 18 m.

Carriages will meet friends at Kearney Depot.

CURRY—On Monday, the 26th inst., Angle Kerr, wife of Duncar P. Curry.

Notice of tuneral hereafter.

ENSIGN-Suddenly, January 24, Mary J., daughter of Ana Evernghins and the late L. W. Ensign, in the 20th year of

Pertuguas and the lace L. W. Ensigh, in the 20th year of her age.
Funeral services at the residence of her aunt, Mrs. Heary Hawks, 117 Pacific-st. Brooklyn, Tuesday, January 27, 28
3 p. m.
Interment at convenience of family.
FOSDICK—On 25th January, 1885, of pneumonia. Miss M. Emma Fosdick, daughter of the labe Captain William Fosdick, No. 35 West 36th-at., on Wednesday, 28th January, at 10 o'clock a. m.
Interment at Westchoster.
Kindly omit flowers.
FULLER—At Stamford. Coun. January 25, 1885, after a short illness, Margaret Louise Fuller, daughter of Lavinia B. Faller and the late Ashbel Fuller, in the 15th year of her age.

age.
Funeral services at house, Stamford, Tuesday, January 27, at 3:30 p. m.
Interment at Kent, Conn., Wednesday, January 28.
Friends are kindly requested not to send flowers.

Interneet at Kent, Conn. Wednesday, January 28. Friends are kindly requested not to send flowers.

FULLER—On Monday, January 28, Heary W. Puller, in the 60th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral seevices from his late residence. 200 Nostrandave., Brookiya, on Wednesday, January 28, at 4 p. m.

HUTCHISON CARR—On Monday morning, January 28, Maria, wife of James Carr, in the 27th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 331 West 16th-st., Wednesday, January 28, at 12:30 p. m.

Interment at Woodlawn.

HAZ N—On Sunday, January 25, John H. Hazen, in the 7th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at the residence of his son, 28 Coane-st., Elizabeth, N.J., on Tuesday, January 27, at 1 o'clock, p. m.

Members of Empire Lodge, No. 64, L.O. O. F., and Palestine Encampment are Invited to be present.

Flesse omit flowers.

KYDD—Anne D., on Sabbath, January 25.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral from Fourth Fresbylerian Church, 34th-st., west of 6th-ave, on Wednesday, January 28, at 10 o'clock.

LANIER—On 24th inst., at Madison, Indiana, Louisa M., daughter of the late J. F. D. Lanler, of this city.

MARKS—On Saturday morning, January 24, A. B. Marka, in the 74th year of his age.

LANIER—On 24th inst. at Madison, Indiana, Louisa M., daughter of the late J. F. D. Lanler, of this city.

MARKS—On Saturday morning. January 24, A. B. Marka, in the 74th year of his age.

Finneral services will be held at his late residence, No. 30 West 34th-81, on Tuesday, January 27, at 1 o'clock p. m. Interment at Elizabethtown, N. Y.

MCCORMICK—In Brooklyn, January 27, at 1 o'clock p. m. Interment at Elizabethtown, N. Y.

MCCORMICK—In Brooklyn, January 27, at 2 o'clock p. m. Interment of Hugh McCormick, of this city, deceased. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of the trother, John McCormick, 233 Union-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, January 27, at 2 o'clock p. m. NUTTEN—At Newark, N. Y., Saturday evening, January 24, Mary Elizabeth, wife of Wilber F. Nutton, M. D., and sister of F. E. Trowbridge, of this city.

Funeral services at Newark, New-York, on Wodnesday, January 28, at 2 p. m.

PARTHIDGE—On Saturday, 24th last., at Belleville, N. J., Charles Partridge, in the 72d year of his age.

A preliminary increal service will be held at his late residence of the city of the city of the city of the city. The complex of the production of the daughter, Mrs. Stontenborough, Na 156 Dean-st., Brooklyn, McMinters of the Produce Exchange, and friends generally, invited.

QUIN—At Rya, N. Y., Saturday morning, January 24, 1885, Arabella Hill, wife of Henry W., Quin, Jr.

Funeral at the residence on Tuesday, January 27, at 12:30 p. m.

p. m.
Carriages in waiting at Rye on arrival of 10:10 train from
Grand Central Depot.
Interment at Woodlawn.

REED-Monday, January 26, 1885, at his late residence, West 1943-st. All ert E., jr., son of Albert E. and Lorind Reed, age 1 year and 2 months. Funcral private, on Wednesday.

Funcral private, on Wednesday.

ROCKWELL—At East Orange, N. J., January 26, 1885,
James S., youngest son of John T. Rockwell, in the 17th
year of his age.

Funcral services at his father's residence, Arlington-ave,
Wednesday, January 28, at 11 o'clock a.

Train eaves Now York from foot of Barclay and Christopher
ate, at 10:10 a.m.

Kindly o nit flowers.

SIMPSON—On Sunday, January 26, of pneumonia, Thomas Simpson, of the firm of Simpson, Crawford & Simpson, Funeral services at West Presbytetian Church, 42d-st, be-tween 5th and 6th aves., on Wednesday, 28th Inst., at 4 p. III.
Belatives and friends are invited to attend.
Kindly omit flowers.
Interment at Lawrence, Mass.
Interment at Lawrence, Mass.

Interment at Lawrence, Mass.

TERRY—Suddenty.on 7th day, 1st month, 2tth, 1885, Charlos M. Terry, in the 1971 year of his age.

Functar on 2d day evening, 27th inst, at 8 p. m., at his late residence, 240 South 9th 3t. Brooklyn, E. D.

Relauves and friends of the firmity ross solidity invited.

Queens and Suffolk County papers please copy.

WILMARTH—On Monday, January 26, 1885, Mrs. Catherine Wilmarth, in the Satulyear of her age.

Functar will inke place from the residence of her brother, Harman Blauvelt, No. 428 Hudson-st., at 9 o'clock Tuesday morning, January 27, 1885.

Interment at Glen Falls, N. Y.

Special Notices.

A.—THE GREAT SUCCESS ACHIEVED BY CASWELL, MASSEY & CO.'S EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL, with PEPSIN and QUININE, has induced imitations. It was made originally by C. M. & Co. for one of the most distinguished physicians in New-York, and no other first is acquainted with the formula er process of manufacture. The genuine has Caswell, Massey & Co.'s signature on each bottle.

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JANUARY 28, 29, AND 30, 1-33,
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JADES AND CURIOS.
TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION WITHOUT RESERVE,
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, JAN. 28, AT 2:50 O'CLOCK. H. N. Squire & Sons, Jewelers, 97 Falton-st., N. Y. Diamond far flings matched all sizes.
Watches, our own make, \$4010 5100. Sterling silverwars, &60

Letters for Europe need not be specially directed to despatch by any particular steamer in order to secure speed delivery at destination, as all Trans. Atlantic mails are 195 warded by the fastest vessels available.

Foreign mails for the week enjing January 31, will closs (PROMPILT in all cases) at this office as follows.

warded by the fastest vessers available.
Foreign mails for the week ending January 31, will closs opposite the week end of the

Gieri, via New-Orleans.

fails for China and Japan, per a s. Arabic (via San Francisco), close here January - ?? at 7 p. m. Mails for Australia, New-Zealand, Sandwich and Pile Islands, per s. & Australia (via san Francisco), close hore Peopratry ? at 7 p. m. (or on arrival at New York of a s. Germanic with British mails for Australia)

"The schedule of closing of Trans-Pacific mails is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transic to san Francisco. Mails from the Fast arriving OX This at tan Francisco on the day of sailing of steamers are its patched themes the same day.

HENRY G. PKARSON. Postunator.

Post Office, New-York, N. Y. Jan. 23, 1885.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE Price in wrapper (ready for malling), 3 coals per copy; see copy, one year, \$2 bit, tan copies and an order of the coals of the selection.

THE TRIBUNE, New York.